## Baginess Notices.

WINTER CLOTHING EXTENSIVE CLOTHIAS WAREHOUSE, \$50.65 and \$5 Falton-st. Black Cloth Overcoats, well made and trimmed.

Plue Black Cloth Overcoats.
The Finest Cloth Overcoats.
Decellent Pilot Overcoats.
Dequimana Beaver Overcoats.
Congress Beaver Overcoats.
Heavy Cassimere Overcoats.
Fur, Beaver, Lioneskin, Betinet, Felt and other Overcoats. Pancy Cassimere Patient Cassimere Business Vester Vester Biob Black and Fancy Velvet Vester &c., &c., &c.

AT EVANS', Nos. 65 and 62 Folton et., Nos. 65 and 62 Folton et. A SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE EVERY DAY FOR

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At 6 o'vlock, at the SMITHIONIST HOUSE.

Medicia the New Exchange, in the European style at alle.

House.

The Horse is conducted on the European Plan Americans.

1200, and is pronounced among the best in the city.

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(Strong & Rass' Patent.)

Having received prestricture Patents from the Vermons State Fair, New York State Fair, New York State Fair, Vergins State Fair, Creaters State Fair, Vergins State Fair and Fairlitte Bair, within 60 days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of Scales of every versity, and also to feat the pumpile of a Sixtix Scale, act up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine Centericates or their Supragnative from many of our leading house.

Jona & Frank E. Howe,

No. 438 Broomest.,

First door from Broadway.

FIRST GUS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufactures of
RICN BILVEE-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid execttornt of
GHT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
TEA BETS, CASTERS,
BARKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
AREW STYLE OF UR, the size of a large Codies-Pot, with
Lame and FAUCET.
It saves the labor of raising the codies at arm's length for
every oup pound; is stylish, and the price low. \$200,000 worth of CARPETS

Crossley's Medallion Velvet. CARRETTS, \$1.50 per yard.
Royal Velvets, \$1.12 and \$1.25.
Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 35c.; All Wood Ingrains, 40c. and 56c.
ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery. WHIDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

Warrantee free from Dampness.
G. B. WILDER & Co.,
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Corner of Deyest., New York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
FORE AND BURGLAN-PROOF SAFES,
With HALL'S PATERY POWDEN-PROOF LOCKS, afford the great
est acceptly of any Sufe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmenship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hail.

PICCOLOMINI FURS.-We have heard it rumored that this charming little actress and singer has been patronizing KNOA, No. 212 Broosivary, by the purchase of a costly and magnificent set of Funs. Whether true or not, she could not have done a more sensible act.

ALL THE FURN WORN,
From the richest to the cheapest,
Cut according to the
New Court Modes
of France,
At Gener's New Fur Room,
No. 547 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

STERLING SILVER.

Strones, Fores, Tras Structes, Unis, Tras Structes, Unis, Tras Structes, Tras Structes, &c., of the tewes; and most elegant styles.

E. V. Hauditwoot & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome st.

A NOVILTY—\$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$5.
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
for States, Counties and Towns will continue to be coded for
THEFT DAYS.

Cell at once, examine this
WONDERFUL INVENTION.

And second the mognety for

Cell of once, was Wonders v.

And secure the monopoly for 100 RTEEN YEARS 100 RTEEN YEARS County of Town. NOVILLY \$5 SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 171 Broadway, N. Y. Office, BARTLETT & Co., }

\$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA CHINE .- \$50 .- A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family purposes, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of poses, of a low price, bearing the impression of the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only

FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York. GROVER & BANER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES—No. 415 Broadway.
A New STYLE—PRICE \$50.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribune.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now time to buy. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 456 Broadway. to buy. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,-"We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune, New style, price \$50, Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Gro. B. SLOAT & Co.

THE CHEAPLEST AND BIST.
C. W. THOMAS & Co., Agents, No. 400 Broadway. RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUES.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing electrone such as the call of the principal surgeons and physicians where. Also, Elastic Stockings, Succurrence Braces, Surgeons as a No. 2 Vessy-st., Astor House.

CAUTION ON LIGHT .- A potent right was issucd in 1851 for an apparatus for illuminating purposes by va-portring hydro-carbons and preparing them for combustion—one of the prominent features in this patent is the introduction of air or vapor to dilute the first mentioned vapor after being formed to colupte the combination and prevent smoke when too highly charged with carbon.

We understand that an apparatus is now effered for sale, which is exhable infinerment of this patent—and this is to

We understand that an appearance which is a palephic infringement of this patent—and this is becaution all whom it may concern, that they will be prosecuted for any soch infringe neut in making, evening, or using either for Eleminating or heating purposes—Nov. 15, 1808.

M. STARRUCK.
H. R. SMELTERR,
Assigned of H. R. SMELTERR,
No. 40 Times Building, Room No. 12, N. Y.

HENT'S IMITATION PATENT LEAVINER .- Boot and Shoe-makers, Carriage-Trimmers, Trick makers, Upind sterers, and all other consumers of Partiat Learning, are invited to call and calming this article. Warranted to stand all the least applied to Patent Learns, and to wear equally as well.

R. K. POTTER Manufacturers' Agent, No. 61 Ann. at.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.-This unequaled Saccs can now be had of all the principal Greecers.

"Its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak indigration." [Landou Lancel.
"Workly of the delicate taste of a Sultana and the gentus.
[Observer. Ask for it at your hotel or restaurant.

BATCHELOR'S HAR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS - Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 28 Broadway. Twelve petrate rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DVE, the best extant. BATCHILLOR'S Wiles and Tourers have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS,-An Ex-

MEXER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD, SCRE TO EXILENCEATE
Rate, Mice, Bogs, Roach e, Ants, Fices, Moths, Mosketors, and all other vermin and insects.

un other vermin and Insects.
For saie from 25 cents to 81, by the proprietor, Jossett Mayes, Practical Chemist, No. 812 Broadway, corner Houseonst. General Agent, Francisco, V. Rushitov, Druggat, No. 10 Aster House, and No. 417 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS Are warranted to kill anything in the abase of Cockroscies, Anta, Baga, or Vermin. This is a family necessity. Would you be ref of these peats! The trial is easy—the expense nothing. Before ot the 61. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Soil by any Druggist or Grocer.

Nos. 13 and 15 Parkerow, and 424 Broadway.

BUY THE BEST !!! OHILLON'S COME PURMACE,
OHILLON'S GOLD MEDAL FARMACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FERMACE,
BRANMALL, HERGE & CO.,
No. 305 Broadway, corner of Walkerst.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Is your breath fetid, your lips parched, your atomach a Are you inclined to drowshiesa, languor, and casily fattures tanding, taking, &c. 7 you should use Howers was colded Bitters. They regulate the atomach and liver, and create Bitters. ted Bitters. They regulate the stomach and liver, and create a power of endurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be reduned if not as recommended. They are a splendid but tonic. Sold by all grecors, hotels and druggiets. BARKE & PARK, Nos. 15 and 15 Park-row, wholesase \$10056.

KEEP THE FEET WARM .- Good advice, but

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accorate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

D. C. PRACOCK, Importer, represented by Daves Rair, No. 405 Broadway, spetairs.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Haft,
Ledies, try it. For sale by all Druggiets and Performent.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - CONSTIPATION. - This term of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. No. 80 Maiden lane,

## New Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertive must be arithentested by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for Thu Thurker Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greeners & Co.

G. W. Jonsson is our Agent in Bridgeton, N. J. for the Sale of The TRIETEN, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCAN-THE ADVERTISER will be issued on the 20th inst. The first two numbers were well received, and we believe there is no other medium to compare with it through which to reach country merchants. We are continually receiving letters from merchants who received the first two numbers asking us to continue to send, showing that the paper is properly appreciated and looked for. We invite such merchants as believe they can increase their business by advertising to send in their advertise-

The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains

Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co., New-York, November 18, 1858. No. 154 Nassau et.

Proclamation.

By John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York. Another year of abundant harvest, of general health, content-Another year of abundant narvest, of general nearth, content month and tranquillity, admonish us of our first and constant dory to mader thanks and praise to Him who lathe gracious Author and Giver of those needful benefits; and the manifold bleatings we have been permitted to enjoy; and especially are we called upon to aknowledge the power and goodness of our Aimighty Father, the Lord and Giver of life, that we have been spared for another brief space to receive his merciful care; to behold the wonderful works of His providence; and to enjoy the ad. vantages and security which freedom, the public schools, and equal laws, have established for ourselves and for our posterity. To that end, therefore, and in a cordance with the acknowledged usages. I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of general Thank-giving and Praise to Almighty God, and invit-all to unite in so just an acknowledgment of His power and good ness, and of our dependence on His mercy and forbearance. In witness whereof, I have become on the merry and forbearance.

In witness whereof, I have become of that day name and the Privy Scal of the State, at the City of Abany, itse [L. S.] ith day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

By the Governor.

(Simed) JOHN A. KING.

HEXEV I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

We give on another page the official vote of this city for Governor, Congress, Assembly, County officers, and the revision of the Constitution. The Governor's vote is given by election districts. It is worthy of note that this vote is remarkably near the figures collected by THE TRIBUNE exclusively on the night of election, in four hours after the closing of the polls. They compare as follows:

Parker. 41,418 41,655 7,011 6,991 63 Difference..... 4 This is pretty close work for 175 election dis

The Detroit Advertiser of Monday has official rebut eight Counties, which cannot materially affect the result. Moses Wisner, Republican, has 9,561 majority over his opponent, U. S. Sonator Stuart, who is not only personally able and popular, but who ran with the prestige of having earnestly and faithfully cooperated with Judge Douglas and the Republican Senators in their efforts to resist the imposition of the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas. The votes to come in may reduce Gov. Wisner's majority to 9,000, but the average Republican majority in the State must be fully 10,000. This, considering that Election day was signalized by a furious tempest of wind and rain which kept thousands of voters from the polls, is very fair; but on a full vote the Republicans of

Michigan can do much better.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax yester. day afternoon, with European advices to the 6th inst., three days later than our last. Mr. Glad cone has gone to the Ionian Isles as Lord High Comeis sioner Extraordinary to look after the British Protectorate in those parts. It was rumored that Lord Derby would retire in consequence of attacks of the gout and would be succeeded by Lord John Russell, in whose Cabinet Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham would be prominent members. A Reform Conference, on the 5th inst , requested Mr. Bright to introduce a Reform bill at the next meeting of Parliament, which he promised to do Seventeen persons had died of the lozenges poisoned at Bradford, and one hundred more were severely ill. The elections in Spain were for the most part favorable to the Ministry. More prosecutions of the press at Madrid are reported. It is said that the Portuguese Government contemplated an address to the Great Powers, complaining of the corduct of France in the Charles et Georges affair. Advices from Paraguay indicate that our expedition are to have a warm reception there.

Cotton had declined. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 971 to 98.

We believe, without making any special historical research, that the festival of Thanksgiving may be pronounced an institution of New-England origin, in the simplest and most natural way estab lished by those great men who were not ashamed to ask favors of Divine Providence, and not ashamed to be thankful for them after they had been vouchsafed. Little enough, indeed, had these sturdy but sorely tried Puritans to be thankful for. if we measure their obligation by worldly stand ards, or even by standards which modern Faith may consider more than worldly. It was for a canty harvest, for a home rude and unadorned, for privileges the value of which we are in no position to estimate, that the Puritan thanked his God His jubilee was, indeed, a negative one. His heart outpoured his gratitude, and his lips cent up their jubilant offering of song and prayer, because his

fields had not been utterly blighted; because Famine had not done its perfect work and left in his cabin one sele corse with but one to bury it; because sorrow and bereavement had not utterly broken his spirit and utterly shaken his confidence in Jehovah; because he had not been awakened in the watches of the still night by the yell of the sarage, and had not seen the wife of his bosom and his children dying around him. But it was not, we must remember, only for earthly favors and for the preservation of the body that he publicly worstiped. It was for the protection which the Omnipotent had rouchsafed to his feith-it was because upon these rug ged shores the wandering witness had not been wholly cut off, but remained a testimony to the world of the power and kindness of God. All stated Festivals must in time lose their significance, as well as all stated Fasts. As the great event grows dim in the twilight of the ages, its consecration becomes less and less a perceptible element of its observance, and it lapses into rigid formalism or a careless and customary recognition. We may, however, well believe that the hold which Thanksgiving Day has taken of the New-England heart, and, through New-England influence, of the national heart, owes something of its strength to a perernial recollection of the services of the Puritans, and, in this selling and buying and besotted age, to a reverence for the Eternal Right. Upon ore point we may indeed be reasonably certain. That form of worship will not to-day be wholly forgotten, and contains within itself the guaranty of its own sincerity, which is so clearly exhibited in the home love and tenderness which can never grow old-in that yearning which so few of us, thank God! outgrow, for old scenes, for the renewal of old induences, for the parity of childhood, for the eager courage and the indomitable conscience of youth-for a glimpse, if it be only a glimpse, at the sunrise of life, and at the pure pleasures of that hour which, slas! can never return. In this great, weltering city, full as it is of human wreck and ruin, full as it is of low strife and ignoble enterprise, full as it is of degradation and shame, how many a soul, prompted by we know not what hallowed reminiscences, wit half resolve, nay! will wholly resolve upon a purer life, upon worthier aims, upon more stalwart endeavor! The old mother who lies in her humble grave, far, far away under that brown New-England hill-the old father, so stern, and yet so tender, sleeping there after the struggle and victory, awaiting the triumph-the little one who came with such welcome, and departed amid such wailing-the dear, dead brother-the dear, dead sister-all the lost and loved will speak to those who yet linger to-day! How the old home memories will thicken! how the old home scenes will reappear! how the old home avocations will be recalled! The homestead, the church and the school-house-the meadow and wood-the sports, the loves, the aversions of childhood with its great joys and its greater griefs ! of these it will not surely be unwise or unmanly for to take some little thought to-day.

And in such recollections and reflections will certainly be found a safeguard against those degrading indulgences which this Thanksgiving Festival is too often thought to sanction. Let us hope so! If coarse appetites and untamed passions must assert their chartered seasons and keep their saturnalis, and have " leets and law days, and in sessions sit with meditations lawful," le it not be when we have invoked the special blessing and observation of Providence. This Thanks giving Day may be worthily and wisely kept. Let shope that it will be! Let us hope that not always in intelligent America, will leisure be the signal for license! May we even to-day, show that we can be festive without being fools!

This Day having been set sport as one of Thank-giving and Prayer, we shall not issue an evening edition of THE Tersuny.

The Albany Atlas objects to our suggestions that the People dispense with National Conventions evermore, and indicate their choice for President and Vice-President on their respective ballots t Electors. Let us consider its cavils:

Electors. Let us consider its cavils:

"Plausible as is this device, to give power to the minority, it all depends upon the fidelity of the Electoral Colleges and their obedience to the Republican National Committee. The Truuse proposes to clothe these Colleges with a discretionary power over the vote. For the sake of its theory, it supposes that this discretion will be exercised with fidelity to the perty and to the people. But it is not difficult to imagine a different course of conduct on the part of these fallible men. We can even imagine, in the case which is put to us by the originator of the project, that the Republican National Committee would find some excuse to instruct its partisans in the Electoral Colleges to vote for Wm. H. Seward for President and Edward H. Starley for Vice-President—thus award-Edward H. Stanley for Vice-President—thus award-ing the choice to candidates in a hopeless minority in their own party.

Let us correct The Atles first as to facts:

1. Our plan does not propose, and is not calculated, to "give power to the minority." It proides, I. That the strongest party shall elect the President and Vice-President: 2. That the President and Viee-President so chosen shall be the first choice of the largest number of voters throughout the Union, attached to said strongest party. This is precisely the theory of our present mode of election; yet, we know that candidates are often nominated (as in the cases of Polk and Pierce), whom the People never preferred nor thought of. Once nominated, the voter had no choice but to swallow the ticket, or vote to let his party be defeated. Our plan allows each man to ote his first choice, without voting against or deserting his party, while ensuring us against the election of condidates who owe their good fortune to their insignificence.

II. Our plan is not intended for the "Republican" party only, but for all parties, and is as well calculated for one es for another. The abuses it strikes at are by no means confined to any one party. And we are confident that, though but one party should adopt it at first, all other parties would be constrained by its popularity to follow in their wake. Thus the Congressional Caucus system was overthrown; and the National Convention system is now ripe for destruction. In fact, the prostration of the Caucus system and nominee in 1824 is due to what was in essence identical with our plan. Thus, in New-Jersey, in North Carolina. and we believe in some other States, anti-Caucas candidates for Electors were supported by all opposed to Crawford, the ballots being indersed as we propose. A assjority of the ballots being headed with the name of Gen. Jackson, the Electors all voted for him, though they were supported also by the friends of John Quincy Adams, and were doubtless in part favorable to him. III. THE TRIBUNE has not proposed to "clothe

the Electoral Colleges with discretionary power. On the contrary, it has proposed to have then expressly pledged to obey and enforce the free choice of a majority of their respective parties. Their discretion will be no greater than it now is. IV. The objection that the Electors will riolate

the fundamental condition of their election, is simply abourd. If good for any toing, it is equally orgent as against the present system. Electors chosen to vote for Buchanan or Fremont might cast their votes for Donglas or Seward, and thus legally and undeniably elect him; but they are no more likely to do so than to cut their own throats. And as to either National Committee, its action in the premises would be purely executive-it could only formally declare what every intelligent person already knew-what every one who underetards Simple Addition could easily verify. Any attempt of a National Committee to direct the Electors to vote for candidates who were not the highest on the popular vote, would either be everywhere scouted, or would disorganize the party so wronged and prevent the consummation of its triumph. But the idea that either the members of a National Committee or the Electoral Colleges would publish themselves to the world as brazen swindlers and pledge-breakers. is preposterous. We know it to be so as respects the Republicans: we believe the same to be true of the Democrats. Neither are in love with suicide and unmeasured execration.

V. We know to Edward H. Stanley. Edward Stanly, formerly of North Carolina, now of Califernis, has no other e in his name than that with which it commences.

-We had purposed to answer The Atlas's arguments, but, having corrected its misstatements of facts, we perceive nothing left that seems to need refutation.

The return match which Russia owed to France and England for her military defeats before Sevas topol, has just come off. The hard-contested, long-continued battles on the Heraelestic peninsula, though they damped the national pride of Russia, and deprived her of a small slice of territory, still left her with a clear balance of profit at the close of the war. The condition of the "sick " man" has been rendered materially worse; the Christian population of European Turkey, both Greek and Slavonic, are more eager than ever to shake off the Turkish yoke, and look up to Russia, more than ever, as to their only protector. Russian agents, no doubt, have their hands in all the insurrections and conspiracies now at work in Bosnia, Servia, Montenegro and Candia, but the utter prestration and weakness of Turkey, as laid bare by the war itself and as augmented by the obligations imposed upon that country by the peace, can alone satisfactorily explain this general agitation among the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Thus, for a momentary sacrifice of a narrow strip of land-for it must be obvious that she is sure to recover that at the very first opportunity-Russia has advanced a good deal toward the realization of her plans respecting Turkey. The increasing dilapidation of Turkey and the protectorate of her Christian subjects were the very objects sought after by Russia in beginning the war; and who can say that Russia does not now exercise such a protectorate more than ever ?

Thus, Russia is the only gainer, even by this un-

successful war. Still, she owed a return-match, and she has chosen to play it on a ground where her success stands unrivaled-on that of diplomacy. While England and France undertook an expensive contest with China, Russia remained neutral, and only stepped in at the conclusion. The result is that England and France have been making war upon China for the sole benefit of Russia. The position of Russia, in this case, was indeed as favorable as it well could be. Here was another of those tottering Asiatic Empires, which are, one by one, falling a prey to the enterprise of the European race; so weak, so collapsed, that it had not even energy to pass through the crisis of popular revolution, but transformed even an acute insurrection into a chronic and apparently incurable complaint; an empire so rotten that nowhere scarcely was it espable either of controlling its own people or opposing resistance to foreign aggression. While the British squabbled with inferior Chinese officials at Canton, and discussed cording to the will of the Emperor, the Russians took possession of the country north of the Amoor, and of the greater part of the coast of Mantehooria south of that point; there they fortified themselves, surveyed a line of railway, and laid out the plans of towns and harbors. When at last England resolved to carry the war to Pekin, and when France joined her in the hope of picking up something to her advantage, Russia, though at the very moment despoiling China of a country as large as France and Germany put together, and of a river as large as the Danube, managed to appear as the disinterested protector of the weak Chinese, and to act almost as mediator at the conclusion of the peace; and when we come to compare the different treaties, we must confess that the fact of of England or France, but of Russia, becomes evi-

The advantages secured to the belligerents, and in which Russia as well as the United States participates, are of a purely commercial character. and, as we have shown on former occasions, for the most part illusory. Under present circumstances, the Chinese trade, with the exception of opium and some East Indian cotton, must continue to consist principally in the export of Chinese goods, tea and silb: that export trade depending on foreign demand rather than the greater or less facilities afford by the Chinese Government. The world managed to get ten and silk before the treaty of Nankin, and after that treaty the effect of opening the four ports was the transfer of a portion of the trade of Canton to Shanghae. The other ports have scarcely any trade at all, and indeed the only one which has at least some importance, Swatow, does not belong to the five open ports. As to the opening of trade high up the Yang-tse-kiang, that has been wisely postponed till the time when his over the disturbed country in that neighborhoodthere have arisen other doubts as to the value of this new Convention. There are some people who sfirm that the transit duties spoken of in article XXVIII of the Anglo-Chinese treaty are imaginary. These duties have been supposed to little English merchandise, and English goods accordingly, did not penetrate inland at all, while a certain kind of Russian cloth, suited to the wants of the Chinese, and brought by way of Kiakta or Thibet, actually found its way to the coast. It was forgotten that such tolls, if in existence, would affect Russian as well as English goods. So much is sure, that Mr. Wingrove Cooke, who was sent into the Interior on purpose, was unable to trace out these pretended "transit duties," and that when publiels interrogated on the subject, he confessed his

"humiliating conviction that our ignorance of But those who are taking out their handkerchiefe to "China is a darkness that may be felt." On the other hand, Mr. T. W. Heuley, the President of the British Board of Trade, answers in a letter that has been published, to the question, "Whether "there is evidence that such internal duties ex-"ist!" very plainly: "I am unable to furnish The benevolent and sympathetic reader is thus " you with the information you ask, as to the evi- placed in a most uncomfortable fix, and does not the rather uncomfortable conviction that Lord Elgin, in stipulating for an indemnity, fixed no time for its payment, and carried the war from Canton to the capital merely to make a treaty which should send the British forces back from the capital to fight at Canton, the dark suspicion has broken in upon John Bull's mind, that he himself will have to pay out of his own pockets the indemnity tenderly, not to say amorously. Having thus prostipulated for, since Article XXVIII will prove a strong inducement to the Chinese authorities to establish transit duties of 74 per cent on the British manufactures to be, on demand, converted into a 24 per cent import duty. To divert John Bull from looking too deeply into his own treaty, The London Times found it necessary to affect great wrath at the American Embassador, and fiercely denounced him as the spoiler of the mess, although, in fact, he had about as much to do with the failure of the second Angle-Chinese war as the man in the moon. So the peace, so far as English commerce is con-

practical value, or cannot be kept by the Chinese. and may, at any moment, become the pretexts of a new war. England has not obtained any accession of territory-she could not claim that, without allowing France to do the same, and an English war resulting in the establishment of French possessions on the Chinese coast, would have been altogether unprofitable. As to Russia, the case is quite different. Beside sharing in all the ostensible advantages, whatever they be, secured to England and France, Russia has secured the whole of the country on the Amoor, which she had so quietly taken possession of. Not satisfied with this, she has obtained the establishment of a Russo-Chinese Commission to fix the boundaries. Now, we all know what such a Commission is in the hands of Russia. We have seen them at work on the Asiatic frontiers of Turkey, where they kept slicing away piece after piece from that country, for more than twenty years, until they were interrupted during the late war, and the work has now to be done over again. Then there is the to say and a desire to say a great deal. Batain article regulating the postul service between Kiakta and Pekin. What was formerly an irregular and merely tolerated line of communication, | pigeon! will now be regularly organized, and established as a right. There is to be a monthly mail between the two places, and the journey, about 1,000 miles, is to be performed in 15 days; while once every three months a caravan is to go over the same route. Now, it is evident that the Chinese will either neglect this service, or be unable to carry it out; and, as the communication is now secured to Russia as a right, the consequence will be that it will gradually fall into her hands. We have seen how the Russians have carried their lines of posts through the Kirghiz steppe; and we cannot doubt that in a very few years a similar line will be established across the desert of Gobi, and then adieu to all dreams of British supremacy in China; Philemon. One of his pages bristles with Bible for then a Russian army may march on Pekin any

It is easy to imagine what will be the effect of the establishment of permanent Embassics at Pekin. Look to Constantinople or Teheran. Wherever Russian diplomacy meets English and French, it is uniformly successful. And that a Russian Embassador, with the chance of having, a few years hence, an army strong enough for any purpose at Kiakte, a month's march from Pekin, and a line of road prepared for its march all the way-that such a Russian Embaseador will be all Fielder takes it up with an enthusiasm which leads powerful at Pekin, who can doubt !

The fact is that Russia is fast coming to be the first Asiatic Power, and putting England into the shade very rapidly on that continent. The coaamong themselves the important point whether quest of Central Asia and the annexation of Mant-Commissioner Yek really did, or did not, act ac-chooria increase her dominions by an extent of Thirty-two Sovereign States rersus Herbert country as large as all Europe exclusive of the Russian empire and bring her down from snow; Siberia to the temperate zone. In a short time, the valleys of the Central Asiatic rivers and of the Amoor will be peopled by Russian colonists. The strategic positions thus gained are as important for Asia as those in Poland are for Europe. The possession of Turan menaces India; that of Mantchooria menaces China. And China and India. with their 450,000,000 of inhabitants, are now the decisive countries of Asia. A vocalist of the last generation, celebrated in

his day, and called Incledon, while listening to the performances of Braham, was accustomed to wish that his old music master could come down from | may be awakened, to embrace the opportunity. the war having been carried on for the benefit, not | Heaven to Exeter, and take the mail coach up to London "to hear that d-d Jew sing." Mr. Herbert Fielder of Georgia, who is the latest champion of disunion, and who appears to have muddled himself into something like sincerity by too much reading of Mr. Calhoun, in a pamphlet which he has put out, and for which he charges the incredibly small sum of fifty cents, utters a similar wish. Mr. Herbert Fielder admits that Gen. Washington, in a certain document usually called "The Farewell Address," strongly deprecated the dissolution of the Union. In the course of his disquisition, Mr. Fielder supposes Washington to descend from Heaven, with or without the aid of a parachute, but still, we sup pose, in full regimentals, with what Mr. Fielder calls "important dispatches." So changed are we, according to Mr. I'., that the Angel Washington would not at first know where to alight. But Mr. F. is certain that, after hovering over the land for a while, and taking sights at us, we suppose, with a telescope, Washington would drop upon the slave side of the line, and immediately call a Dis-Imperial Majesty shall have recovered his full sway | union meeting. "Should the experiment ever be "made," says Mr. Fielder, "that would be the a period coincident with the Greek Calenda. But . "result." Unfortunately, it is not violently probable that the experiment will ever be made. This Washington anti-apotheosis is not an event which will occur this week or next. If we wait until Washington comes down to help us, we shall wait some time. Washington himself exist solely because the Chinese wanted very might object to such a mission, his terrestrial talents not having been at all in the diplomatic way. In the absence of the illustrious ghost, Mr. Fielder undertakes the patriotic duty of enlightening this great nation. He proves to a demonstration that the Southern States are down-trodden, bleeding and boundcompletely under the thumbs and toes of the North -vassels, serfs, slaves of the commercial States. "There she sits"-"she" meaning the North-levying tribute of the Southern agriculturist, to clothe in costly purple and feed on sumptuous re-"past the leadly manufacturer." Quite touching! given by mistake in our table.

indulge in a little weeping at this distressing spectacle, may put them up again, for Mr. Fielder im mediately goes on to prove that the Southern States are the most prosperous, enterprising intelligent and the happiest communities in the world. dence of internal duties in China." Thus, beside know whether to grin or to groun. But as he has paid his money he has, we suppose, the right to

Mr. H. Fielder, we will do him the justice to say, is a first-rate hater. He throws down his mitten in the preface with unmistakable naction. "I hate the North," says Mr. H. Fielder, fereciously. "I leve the South," says Mr. H. Fielder. claimed his freedom from all possible unworths prejudices, he goes ahead with zeal, demonstrating the prosperity and prostration of the South with sort of ambidextercus logic which would have astonished Archbishop Whately. He opens, indeed, with a burst of amiability and a sort of grim polite ness soothing to consider. "It is optional," says Mr. Fielder, "with the public to read the title-page "and throw it [the book ] down without a perseal, "or to read it." Herein it will be seen that Mr. Fielder's pamphlet differs from all other pamphlets heretofore ushered or hereafter to be ushered into cerned, results in a new import duty, and in a this reading world. We cannot sufficiently appreseries of stipulations which are either without any ciate Mr. Fielder's obliging condescension. We will, however, do him the justice to say that be in occasionally entertaining, and sometimes remarksbly pretty. For instance, when he speaks of the Doughfaces, who, poor fellows are doing their best, he forcibly, but elequently says: "The voice " of our friends at the North, if see have any there "[ungrateful doubt!] is as feeble, compared "with that of the enemy, as would be the force and power of a cooing turtle-dore "upon a solitary oak in the forests, when a thou-"sand hungry eagles, with whetted beaks and distended claws were already on the wing for "the assault." One turtle dove with a thousand eagles-a thousand hungry eagles, a thousand eagles with whetted beaks, a thousand eagles with distended claws-after her, would have we admit but a small show. And so, we suggest, would the eagles, when they came to a division of the spoils We introduce this little passage to show Mr. Fielder's mastery of style, which is a most convenient accomplishment when one has very little we pity the Doughfaces. The whole body of them thus compared to one miserable, little, lonesome We will do Mr. Fielder the further justice be

say that he really does seem to consider Human Slavery altogether beautiful. It is evident that # he were not Fielder, he would be a field-hand-if he were not a slave owner, he would be a slave. He does not seem to think that there is any material difference between the rapture of owning and the rapture of being owned. Slavery is sweet alike to his mental and his religious constitution. He duly lugs in the Holy Scriptures. He quotes "Cursed be Canaan," as if it had never been quoted before. We have short biographical notices of Noab, Ham, Shem, Japheth, Abraham, Hage, Jacob, our old friend Onesimus and our old friend references. Gen. ix., Lev. xix., etc., etc. The dear old "doulos" is again trotted out. The creature comfort of Southern chattels is duly and admiringly dwelt upon. His blankets, his clothes, his pork and his pone when he is well, and his potions and pills when he is sick. Then his condition is compared with that of white workmen at the North, who are, as usual, described as ragged and ruined, as paupers or prisoners, as starving or stealing. We fancy that we have met with some thing like this line of argumentation before. Mr. us to suppose that he considers it a novelty. If so, he is very much mistaken.

We think that we may say in conclusion, that so far as Mr. Fielder is concerned, the Union is Fielder, es 1., of Georgia. Mr. Fielder had not, at the latest dates, proceeded so far asto seize the public Arsenals, munitions, Post-Offices, revenue outters, etc., but we presume that he will do so at his earliest convenience—that he will elect himself to all necessary offices, and so found a Republic which will knock the ideal of Plato to splinters, and afford to an admiring world a revival of the glories of Sparts, Athens, Assyria, Carthage and Rome.

We remark with much pleasure the rapid iacrease of bolters and bolting candidates throughout our City. The Charter Election is yet nearly three weeks off, and we exhort all who have a taste for running, or who have friends in whom such a taste Let us all bolt !- it is a wholesome exercise, and can be indulged in at this election without danger of disagreeable consequences. Let every citizen vote-that is his imperative duty; but to vote for a knave or a fool, because he is styled the " regular" candidate of this or that party, is so duty at all. We are inclined to regard it as a recommendation that a candidate is irregular-that is, not running for the benefit of any party. Be sure, respected fellow-citizens! that if the choice lies between an unfit or unworthy candidate of your own party, or a worthy candidate of another, 700 will serve both your party and our much-enduring City by supporting the better man, though belong ing to the worse party. Citizen! fail not to rote and avail yourself of any good expuse to bolt!

W. H. P. writes to complain that he has been gambling on the strength of what he supposed, from our early returns, would be the majority for Morgan in this State, and has lost his money. We cannot pretend to be sorry for him. He aps we ought to be more careful. We answer that it is none of our concern to help gamblers win bets. whether they be of one party or of the other. We could not guess that the reported majority of 5,000 for Morgan in St. Lawrence would turn out bes 5,000, and so of several others. Nor can we undertake always to add up correctly, at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when in haste to go to press, loss columns of reported majorities, which are change perhaps in half a dozen items by reports received while we are trying to make the addition. We can only give such reports as reach us and such aggregates as we have time to make up, having out attention called off every five minutes to determine how a fresh report affects the chances in a doubted Congress District. Those who gamble of Election Returns hereafter will do well to best the

Bansa R. Jones on is the Republican Member of Assembly elect from the 1st District of Delaware County, instead of Besj. R. Griffin, as his came